

CECIL RHODES
ON AMERICAOutlines Future of the United
States.

COLONIZATION WILL GO ON

Within a Century We Will Control
All of the American Hemisphere
Except Canada—Duty of Civilized
Nations—Cannot Withdraw From
the Philippines—Our Ultimate
Work—America's Policy in Brief

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Alexandria, Egypt, Feb. 11.—Cecil Rhodes, who, in the eyes of most Englishmen, is the incarnation of the imperialistic policy, holds views concerning the future of the United States even more far reaching than most American imperialists have broached. Mr. Rhodes in conversation with a representative of the Associated Press, on board the steamer Hapburg, on the Mediterranean, by which he came to Egypt in the interests of the Cape to Cairo Railroad and Telegraph, predicted most confidently that within a century the United States would have advanced the work begun in the acquisition of Cuba until it controlled all of the American hemisphere except Canada. The substance of the conversation is reproduced without absolute verbal accuracy.

EXPRESSIONS OF ADMIRATION.

Mr. Rhodes expressed admiration for the work already done in Cuba and predicted that it would be carried on in the Philippines. The United States, he considered one of the nations best equipped for colonization and repeatedly exclaimed: "You are taking to it like mother's milk," apparently with the greatest delight.

DUTY OF CIVILIZED NATIONS.

He inquired with great interest what were the arguments of the opponents of imperialism in the United States and commented that they seemed to be animated by selfishness.

"It is the duty of civilized nations to take charge of the barbarians and give them a white man's government," he added. "The United States is one of the great powers and cannot escape this duty."

AMERICA SURPRISED HIM.

He did not believe that the United States would ever withdraw its authority from Cuba, and thought the manner in which Spain had been evicted from her colonies and the United States had taken possession most business like. America's action in compensating Spain for the Philippines surprised him. "I would have bundled the Spaniards out and made them pay a war indemnity," was his comment.

MUST HOLD PHILIPPINES.

He declared that the United States could never withdraw from the Philippines, because it was their duty to give these people a strong and good government, nor did he believe that when they had begun to realize the results of their work there, Americans would desire to abandon the policy. They might grumble for a time over the expense, but that would be "a mere flea bite" to a nation so rich. Why not abandon some of the expenses of the pension list, which seemed so unreasonably large, if economy was necessary. Even if a large navy must be built, the United States could well afford one. So far as the fear of provoking foreign entanglements and wars went, while England and the United States stood together and maintained their present understanding, which was practically an alliance, no combination of powers dare menace them. To govern colonies the United States must organize a staff of colonial officials, but they would do that as easily as they would organize a new navy.

OUR ULTIMATE WORK.

To the suggestion of the anti-imperialists that the Philippines would be only the beginning of colonization, he said: "There are no more islands of the sea to be acquired. They are all taken up. The territory of savage races is practically all pre-empted by the civilized. The ultimate work of the United States will be to govern South America. You will probably begin with Mexico, acquire the Central American States, then those on the Continent of South America, until you hold all the country to the south of you. These States have incompetent governments—practically barbarian governments—and it will be your duty to give them the white man's government. Mexico is well governed, but a nation cannot depend upon one man, and when Diaz is dead it may be ruled no better than before his time. Southward is the logical direction of the expansion of the United States.

BLAINE'S VISIONARY EFFORTS.

When Blaine's efforts to arrange a friendly compact between the North and South American republics was mentioned, Mr. Rhodes called them visionary.

"You will possess all those States by